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United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2005 to July 2006 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2006 and 2007.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the forty-seventh session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 21 to 23 June 2006.

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Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2005 to July 2006 and the proposed programme of work and budget for 2006-2007

Summary

The General Assembly issued a standing request in 1984 for the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to report to the Assembly on the activities of the Institute on a yearly basis. To that end, the Director prepared the present report covering the activities of the Institute during the period from August 2005 to July 2006 for the consideration of the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the forty-seventh session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 21 to 23 June 2006.

The Director reports that the UNIDIR work programme continued to be centred on three main areas: global security and disarmament; regional security and disarmament; and human security and disarmament, thus addressing the full range of substantive disarmament issues from small arms to weapons in space.

A subvention from the United Nations regular budget is the guarantee of the independence of UNIDIR. By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General a recommendation for a subvention for the Institute from the regular budget for the year 2007. The Director also reports on the status of the voluntary funds from Governments and philanthropic foundations.

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1. The present report covers the activities of UNIDIR during the period August 2005 to July 2006 and the planned programme for 2006-07.

I. Management and staffing

2. The work of UNIDIR is carried out with a dedicated small staff: a director, a deputy director, an administrative assistant, a specialized secretary for publications, a part-time computer systems manager, a research programmes and publications manager, a part-time conference organizer, a part-time fund-raising assistant, editors for the journal and for reports and books, and project researchers. UNIDIR staff numbers continue to grow, and the management structure of the Institute was reformed in 2005 so as to increase the quality of UNIDIR research products. All attempts are being made to increase the core and project income of UNIDIR, so that staff numbers can be increased and contracts can be improved. Over the last year, UNIDIR had 29 staff members, 2 of which were directing staff, 3 support staff (administrative and technical), 5 core substantive programme staff, 12 project research staff and 7 visiting research fellows. In 2005-2006, UNIDIR sustained its young researchers programme, hosting 20 young researchers from 12 countries. Women are well represented on the UNIDIR staff, comprising two thirds of the staff, including the Director.

3. The present report covers a period of institutional restructuring and an increase in outreach. In addition, UNIDIR is participating in the overall effort of United Nations reform, including the mandate review and the related consideration of the research requirements within the United Nations.

4. UNIDIR marked its twenty-fifth anniversary in 2005. To commemorate the occasion, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 60/89 of 8 December 2005, in which it recommended that the Secretary-General implement the relevant recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the decisions of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, namely that the costs of the core staff of the Institute should be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations and that the Institute should continue to seek ways to increase the funding of the Institute within existing resources.

II. Subvention from the United Nations regular budget

5. A subvention, used to cover the costs of the Director and administrator, is necessary for the coming biennium. Such a subvention is important economically and to ensure the independence of the Institute. The subvention is currently set at $468,100 for the biennium and is cost adjusted.

6. In view of the importance of the United Nations subvention, continuing support for its increase and continuing cost adjustment are needed to facilitate growth in voluntary income. A note by the Secretary-General on the continuing need for a subvention to UNIDIR was submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, in September 2004 (A/C.5/59/3/Add.1).

III. Recent and planned activities

7. The Institute's research programme comprises three areas: global security and disarmament, regional security and disarmament, and human security and disarmament.

A. Global security and disarmament

8. Much of the focus of the work of UNIDIR is on global security and disarmament. This includes research on the implementation of treaties already agreed and on issues relevant to current or potential negotiations.

1. Conference on Disarmament

9. UNIDIR continues to be actively engaged in a range of consultations on the issues pertaining to the work of the Conference on Disarmament. UNIDIR is involved in discussions and seminars on Conference on Disarmament issues, including fissile materials, nuclear disarmament, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, security assurances and outer space.

10. In January and February 2006, UNIDIR provided support to the Geneva Centre for Security Policy in holding two brainstorming sessions for ambassadors to the Conference on Disarmament. Meetings were held on fissile materials, nuclear disarmament, civil infrastructure and negative security assurances.

2. Nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation

11. Under the project "Working our way to nuclear disarmament", UNIDIR held a seminar in May 2006 on "Unfinished business: building on the NPT 2005 Review Conference". In addition, UNIDIR has continued to study the ways in which treaty implementation can be assisted through regional organizations, with particular regard to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

12. In December 2005, UNIDIR and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute presented the interim report of a joint pilot project on strengthening European Union cooperative threat reduction activities: programming community actions in support of the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. The presentation of the interim report was made to the European Parliament, along with the European Council and the European Commission in Brussels.

13. In November 2005, UNIDIR published *Regional Initiatives on Nuclear and WMD Free Zones: Cooperative Approaches to Arms Control and Non-Proliferation*, by Michael Hamel-Green, Associate Professor, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia, and Visiting Fellow at UNIDIR in 2003.

14. September 2006 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty by the United Nations General Assembly. UNIDIR is publishing a special issue of *Disarmament Forum* to mark the occasion and is also planning additional publications later in the anniversary year.

3. Missiles and missile defences

15. Following the inconclusive final meeting in 2004 of the panel of governmental experts on the issue of missiles in all its aspects, the General Assembly, in its resolution 59/67 of 3 December 2004 on missiles, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the support of qualified consultants and UNIDIR, as appropriate, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to contribute to the United Nations endeavour to address the issue of missiles in all its aspects, by identifying areas where consensus can be reached, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session. UNIDIR is working with the Department for Disarmament Affairs to implement the resolution.

16. UNIDIR took part in a conference on effective international measures to reduce the threat of man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS) to civil aviation, held in Jerusalem in April 2006. The Deputy Director of UNIDIR delivered a presentation on the MANPADS challenge, existing approaches and future options. In June 2006, UNIDIR participated in an Australian-sponsored seminar, held in Geneva, on preventing the illicit transfer and unauthorized access to the use of man-portable air defence systems. The Deputy Director spoke on the topic "What are the prospects for common approaches and what more can be done?".

4. Biological and chemical weapons

17. UNIDIR, under a collaborative project with the Geneva Forum, held a series of meetings on the issue of biological weapons, including a joint meeting with the BioWeapons Prevention Project on the new process and review process: making the connections, held in September 2005. In May 2006, a residential meeting in preparation for the Sixth Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, to take place at the end of 2006. In addition, in September 2005, UNIDIR and the Department for Disarmament Affairs jointly held an information briefing on the Sixth Review Conference for States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

18. UNIDIR and the International Council for the Life Sciences are working together to create a training programme to enhance the awareness of bioscientists of the safety and security risks, in terms of misuse and proliferation, that they face in their work and research.

19. As a follow-up to an international seminar on the biological and chemical weapons threat co-sponsored in June 2006 by UNIDIR and the Governments of France and Switzerland and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Protocol Prohibiting the Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons, the proceedings of the seminar were published in January 2006.

20. The fourth issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2006 will focus on the forthcoming Sixth Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

5. Space technologies and space law

21. In March 2006, in partnership with the Governments of Canada, China and the Russian Federation, and with the Simons Foundation, UNIDIR hosted a two-day conference on "Building the architecture for sustainable space security". The

Government of Canada circulated a summary of the conference at the Conference on Disarmament in June 2006.

22. In 2006, UNIDIR published a book entitled *Common Security in Outer Space and International Law*, by Detlev Wolter and the *Safeguarding Space Security: Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space*, Conference Report, 21-22 March 2005.

23. In June 2006, at the request of the President of the Conference on Disarmament, UNIDIR addressed an open-ended informal session on the issue of ways ahead on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in the Conference on Disarmament and elsewhere.

6. Implementing treaties

24. Under the project on "The costs of disarmament", UNIDIR completed a joint study with the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) and the University of Bradford to identify the actual costs of storage and security for small arms and ammunition, compare these with the costs associated with the destruction of small arms and light weapons and develop a model to assist Governments in the formulation of control policies for small arms and light weapons.

25. In cooperation with the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, UNIDIR is continuing a research programme, begun in 2001, to study the role of regional bodies in implementing global treaties. The research, headed by Lawrence Scheinman, includes workshops, an international conference and a report on the modes and mechanisms of treaty implementation activities, with a new focus on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), by regional organizations with a view to assessing the value of devolving regional work to regional bodies.

7. Security and disarmament thinking

26. The UNIDIR lexicon of arms control, disarmament and security terms, entitled *Coming to Terms with Security: a Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building*, has now been translated into Arabic, French, Spanish, Hungarian and Korean. In collaboration with the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre, UNIDIR has published *Coming to Terms with Security: A Handbook on Verification and Compliance* in Arabic and English. In addition, UNIDIR is assisting the Department for Disarmament Affairs with the Panel of Governmental Experts on Verification in All its Aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification.

27. In the last decade, there have been several attempts to reformulate the disarmament and security agenda. A seminar series, co-hosted with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, on disarmament as humanitarian action was established in 2000. Following three successful seminars, in February 2004 UNIDIR began a multi-year research project entitled "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work". The project is aimed at reframing and rethinking the ways and means for international arms control and disarmament processes so that the focus of international effort is on practical steps to benefit humanity. In November 2005 the project held a conference to mark the beginning of the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNIDIR by holding a debate on the topic "Human security should be the fundamental basis for multilateral disarmament and arms control

negotiations". In 2006, the project held a seminar on "Disarmament as humanitarian action: from perspective to practice". Two volumes of collected papers have been published so far from the project: *Alternative Approaches in Multilateral Decision Making: Disarmament as Humanitarian Action*, published in 2005, and *Disarmament as Humanitarian Action: From Perspective to Practice*, published in 2006.

28. Bringing the private sector into approaches to prevent conflict has found increasing resonance in both the conflict prevention and the business communities. UNIDIR, the Economic Commission for Europe and SIPRI have developed a range of initiatives and responses for the commercial sector to increase the security of the communities in which they operate and thus assist in attempts to prevent conflict in high-risk regions. The UNIDIR project, "Creating a new dynamic for public-private partnerships for peaceful and sustainable development, human security and equitable access to resources", aims to assess the extent to which international companies, in partnership with government and civil society, can support the development of security in conflict-prone countries. The project is being implemented with the Economic Commission for Europe and the University of Geneva.

29. Information management and information security are two aspects of the information age that have major implications for international peace, security and disarmament. In this regard, UNIDIR is developing a project to look at these aspects of the way in which the international system manages information. UNIDIR is planning a seminar on critical information infrastructure security.

B. Regional security and disarmament

30. Regional security has always been a priority in the research programme of UNIDIR. Over the last years, the Institute has focused on Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, North-East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia.

1. Peacekeeping

31. In order to support peacekeeping efforts, UNIDIR began a new project to include women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes through better research, training and education in order to further the objectives of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. This project has had an input into the United Nations integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards, a process that has identified the gaps and response required for effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

32. Post-conflict needs assessment is a new approach that UNIDIR has developed based on the requirements of the Conflict Analysis Framework of the World Bank. The aim of the approach is to develop a security needs assessment protocol to assist key post-conflict development actors assess the needs of local communities that have been embroiled in conflict. The work is heavily dependent on intertwining the knowledge bases of the security, conflict prevention, development and anthropological disciplines.

33. In 2005, UNIDIR began a project supported by the Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowships programme of the European Commission to study European Union and United Nations planning for crisis management and peacebuilding. In particular, the project will look at best practices, inter-institutional learning and prospects for the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission.

2. Regional security fellowships

34. The UNIDIR fellowship programme has focused on regional security. Eight fellows were brought from their regions to work collectively for six months at Geneva. The aim of the fellowship is to provide new ideas for security policy in regions of conflict. In January 2006, the programme hosted two research fellows from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a week-long orientation on disarmament research at Geneva.

3. Latin America

35. *Las políticas globales, regionales y nacionales ante los regímenes de desarme y no proliferación de armas nucleares*, by Marcelo F. Valle Fonrouge, was published late in 2005; an English language version is in publication.

36. As part of the contribution to security in Latin America, UNIDIR and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean have embarked on a multi-year collaborative project to establish a database on small arms and light weapons issues.

4. Asia

37. The second issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2005 was focused on North-East Asian security. Papers on the security situation on the Korean peninsula, missile proliferation and missile defences were written by François Godement, Chung Min Lee, Charles L. Pritchard, Gu Guoliang and Hazel Smith. The "Special comment" was written by Kumiko Inoguchi.

38. In January 2006, UNIDIR hosted two visiting researchers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This project, of several years' standing, is in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Nuclear Threat Initiative, the Monterey Institute's James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, the Monterey International Center for Conversion and SIPRI.

5. The Middle East

39. As part of the pilot project on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war for the European Union, UNIDIR has been working with the League of Arab States and six North African States on aspects of small arms and light weapons and explosive remnants of war that pertain specifically to their region and countries. The States that UNIDIR worked with were Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. UNIDIR carried out field research and training workshops in the region. The research was published as part of a project on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war.

40. UNIDIR continues to explore the possibilities of furthering its work on a weapons-of-mass-destruction-free zone in the Middle East, including the holding of a conference on the issue in 2007.

6. Africa

41. UNIDIR and the United Nations Development Programme in Sierra Leone have collaborated on a joint study based on the findings of a 1,200-person survey on matters related to small arms, light weapons and personal security in Sierra Leone. *From Research to Road Map: Learning from the Arms for Development Initiative in Sierra Leone*, which was published in March 2006, illustrates the types of security problems people suffered in Sierra Leone following the recent conflict.

42. UNIDIR has reissued the book *Bound to Cooperate: Conflict, Peace and People in Sierra Leone*, with an additional preface to update it. The Institute has also been working on the Economic Community of West African States Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa and is editing a volume of papers on the issue of small arms and light weapons in West Africa.

C. Human security and disarmament

43. UNIDIR is involved in academic and policy discussions on the topic of human security. The UNIDIR-Department for Disarmament Affairs-Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue joint work on disarmament as humanitarian action has been viewed as an important contribution to the current thinking on new approaches to security. UNIDIR work on small arms, landmines and health security have made a significant contribution to the field.

44. To mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNIDIR and to assist the first review conference of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, UNIDIR produced a double issue of *Disarmament Forum* on "Taking action on small arms". All of the papers were written by UNIDIR and its close partners on the issue of small arms and light weapons.

1. European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war

45. From October 2004 to June 2006, UNIDIR carried out a 20-month project for the European Commission entitled "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war". The project worked to provide the European Union with a coherent set of policies on controlling the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and eliminating explosive remnants of war. The project comprised a network of research organizations commissioned to write policy papers, a validation phase to test the findings, and a series of meetings and publications to communicate the results. The validation phase incorporated capacity-building for border controls and other measures to address the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons within North Africa, as well as measures to address the explosive remnants of war left in the region. The project completed its report in June 2006.

2. Weapons collection in exchange for development projects

46. Weapons collection programmes to mop up the large surpluses of small arms that exist following conflict are now the accepted practice. UNIDIR has completed a detailed analysis of selected weapons collection programmes in order to assess

policy makers, donor countries, United Nations specialized agencies and international non-governmental organizations to devise better strategies to collect weapons from civilians and former combatants. Using participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques, UNIDIR identified key criteria for successful weapons collection. The project has studied the experiences of Mali, Albania and Cambodia and assisted work in Somalia, Kenya and Sierra Leone. In the last 12 months, UNIDIR published the last in the series of publications from the project: *From Exchanging Weapons for Development to Security Sector Reform in Albania: Gaps and Grey Areas in Weapon Collection Programmes Assessed by Local People*, by Geoffrey Mugumya; *Listening for Change: Participatory Evaluations of DDR and Arms Reduction in Mali, Cambodia and Albania*, by Robert Muggah; and *Comparative Analysis of Evaluation Methodologies in Weapon Collection Programmes*, by Shukuko Koyama.

3. Illicit brokering of small arms and light weapons

47. As part of a collaborative project with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Small Arms Survey, UNIDIR has embarked on a research project to study the issue of illicit brokering and its impact on the illegal trade in small arms and light weapons. The project, which will report in advance of the planned group of governmental experts late in 2006, forms part of a wider consultative process to ascertain the views of States in line with General Assembly resolution 58/241 of 23 December 2003 on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

4. Geneva Forum meetings on small arms

48. The Geneva Forum is a collaborative programme started in 1998 between UNIDIR, the Quaker United Nations Office and the Programme on Strategic and International Security Studies of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva. Part of the Forum's work is a series of discussions at Geneva on controlling the spread of small arms. In the past year, the Geneva Forum held eight meetings of the Geneva Process, a discussion forum on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. In addition, UNIDIR has continued to collect information from States, non-governmental organizations and international organizations, and has worked with the International Action Network on Small Arms and the Small Arms Survey to put this information into an online database, accessible through the UNIDIR website. In May 2006, the Geneva Forum held a residential workshop to assist States in preparing for the first review conference of the United Nations Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

5. Capacity-building for implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

49. The United Nations Development Programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs, UNIDIR and the Small Arms Survey are carrying out a joint project to develop capacity in relevant countries to assist them in their reports on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. The project has expanded to assist more States, including a series of regional meetings

and a "caravan" in Southern Africa, which comprises experts from the United Nations Development Programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and UNIDIR. In addition, UNIDIR has carried out analyses of the reports made to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action in order to help better ascertain where capacity-building was most needed. The most recent publication, *Five Years of Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Regional Analysis of National Reports*, by Elli Kytömäki and Valerie Anne Yankey-Wayne, will be launched at the first review conference of the Programme of Action to be held in June/July 2006.

50. The database development project of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms was initiated in March 2005, with a view to facilitating collation and dissemination of information among the members of the mechanism, as well as the Member States of the United Nations and the public in general. UNIDIR has developed the country profiles section featuring country-specific information, including a brief needs assessment and an inventory of relevant expertise existing within Member States that could be mobilized to provide assistance.

51. As a result of requests from Member States at the Second Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in 2005, and the Preparatory Committee for the first review conference of the Programme of Action, UNIDIR has carried out research to assess the level of financial and technical assistance requested and given for the implementation of the Programme of Action. The first set of results that will enable States to understand how the assistance mechanisms for the Programme of Action could be improved will be presented at the first review conference of the Programme of Action.

6. Security sector governance

52. UNIDIR and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International Studies of the University of Geneva and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women are collaborating on developing a project on "Gender and security sector reform: creating knowledge and building capacities".

53. The third issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2005 focused on investing in security. The following papers were published: "Military expenditure", by E. Skons; "Investing in development: an investment in security", by M. Brzoska and P. O'Toll; "Disarming the costs and benefits of arms control", by S. Willett; "Transparency and accountability in arms export systems: the United States as a case study", by M. Schroeder; and "Beyond military expenditure and arms control: promoting democratic governance of the security sector", by R. Pal Singh.

7. Disarmament and development

54. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/65 of 22 November 2002, the Group of Governmental Experts was established to report on the relationship between disarmament and development. UNIDIR was appointed as consultant to the study, which reported to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, in 2004 (see A/59/119). In June 2006, UNIDIR participated in the Ministerial Summit on Armed Violence and Development, hosted by the Government of Switzerland and the

United Nations Development Programme, at which the ministers adopted the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development.

8. Landmines and other explosive remnants of war

55. UNIDIR has completed a pilot project with the European Commission to develop a coherent set of policies on explosive remnants of war. The project comprised the development of a network of research organizations that were commissioned to write policy papers, a validation phase to test the findings, and a series of meetings and publications to communicate the results. UNIDIR carried out a field research project for the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Mine Action Service and the United Nations Children's Fund to ascertain the impact of cluster munitions. A report from that research will be published late in 2006. Further work on explosive remnants of war is continuing, particularly in assessing the current and potential impact.

9. Health, human rights and security

56. The connections between security, human rights and health are increasingly of interest to the disarmament and security debate. UNIDIR is cooperating with the World Health Organization, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations on the effects of and issues pertaining to interpersonal violence and the spread of weapons. The third issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2004 was dedicated to human rights, human security and disarmament. The work of UNIDIR, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue has focused on the health effects of weapons.

IV. Networking

57. One of the main functions of UNIDIR is to cooperate actively with specialized agencies, organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and with other organizations active in the field of disarmament. The Institute has a number of formal and informal programmes and working arrangements with a wide selection of other organizations.

A. Electronic networking

58. In cooperation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Relations and Security Network and the University of Pittsburgh, UNIDIR is establishing a database on researchers and institutes around the world in the field of small arms and light weapons and other security issues. The UNIDIR website has a networking feature that comprises two parts: *e-discussion* and *For comment*. *E-dialogue* is a discussion forum, at which short pieces are put up for wider discussion. By means of *For comment* UNIDIR authors can obtain comments on draft research papers before they are published and disseminate new ideas to a diverse audience.

B. *Disarmament Forum*

59. UNIDIR publishes a bilingual quarterly journal, Disarmament Forum, which has now been in publication for over five years. Each issue has a theme related to security and disarmament. There are papers by experts focusing on the theme and shorter articles on other subjects. Summaries of the current research projects and recent publications of UNIDIR are contained in each issue. Over 50 women experts have contributed articles to *Disarmament Forum* in the past six years.

C. Education for disarmament

60. The Group of Governmental Experts on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education submitted its report to the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly in August 2002. UNIDIR has now increased its work on disarmament education substantially, particularly by improving our outreach. The Institute continues to work with the Geneva International Peace Research Institute (GIPRI) on the joint UNIDIR-GIPRI annual summer school. In 2005, UNIDIR ran a workshop with the International Committee of Artists for Peace and Soka Gakkai International at the Montreux Jazz Festival on the theme of disarmament, children and peace. In 2006, UNIDIR will jointly run a similar workshop on music and peace at the 40th Montreux Jazz Festival.

D. Conferences, seminars and discussion meetings

61. UNIDIR holds a range of different types of research meetings both at Geneva and in different regions around the world. The meetings are held with the dual purpose of examining issues of security, arms control and disarmament and of fostering cooperation with and among research institutes in the areas concerned. The Institute includes as many women speakers as possible in its publications and conferences. The UNIDIR joint project with the Quaker United Nations Office, the Graduate Institute of International Studies Geneva and the Geneva Forum has held 20 meetings in the last year on a wide range of issues such as conflict goods, global security, biological weapons, small arms, firearms and explosive remnants of war.

E. Collaboration with other institutions

62. UNIDIR has continued to increase the number of collaborating institutes for research projects and meetings. The biennial International Security Forum will take place in October 2006 in Zurich, Switzerland. As part of an attempt to improve the functioning of the United Nations system, there is renewed cooperation among the bodies of the United Nations system. UNIDIR has increased its cooperative work with the Department for Disarmament Affairs through the joint project on disarmament as humanitarian action, and through the involvement of UNIDIR personnel with the studies of the various groups of governmental experts and the provision of substantive support. UNIDIR continues to be a member of the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, an initiative of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. UNIDIR is also continuing its collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme on small arms and development issues and is

working closely with the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament. In 2005-2006, UNIDIR has worked with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant United Nations agencies to edit the integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration system guidelines. UNIDIR works with a number of other bodies within the United Nations system, including most recently UNICEF and the United Nations Mine Action Service. The Institute aims to support work towards peace and international security throughout the United Nations and is particularly interested in linking together peace, security, disarmament, human rights and development. UNIDIR is participating in a series of meetings, the Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue, convened by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva to increase cooperation between United Nations research bodies and outside research institutes. As a result of such meetings, the Institute has recently increased its collaborative work with other United Nations research organizations, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

F. Fellowship and young researchers programme

63. The UNIDIR fellowship programme brings visiting research fellows to Geneva for a period of one to six months. The programme aims to provide training for researchers from developing States and allow them to interact with each other and with researchers from developed States, the United Nations Secretariat, delegations and non-governmental institutes, and to increase the quality of UNIDIR work, thereby enhancing the utility of information disseminated by UNIDIR to Governments and institutes. This increasingly competitive programme brings young researchers from all over the world to work at the Institute for short periods. In the period 2005-2006, UNIDIR hosted 20 young researchers from 12 countries. The Institute also hosts junior Professional officers. Most of these partnerships are based on agreements that recognize UNIDIR as a legitimate provider of training for university students, which means that students who are accepted at the Institute can obtain university credit for their placement internship or their internship can otherwise be counted towards the university requirements for a degree.

V. Publications

64. UNIDIR is planning a large number of publications over the coming 18 months. They include the quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, and books and research reports.

65. From July 2005 to July 2006, UNIDIR published the following books and reports.

Disarmament as Humanitarian Action: From Perspective to Practice, John Borrie and Vanessa Martin Randin (eds.), 2006, 178 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.06.0.9.

Five Years of Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Regional Analysis of National Reports, by Elli Kytömäki and Valerie Anne Yankey-Wayne, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Small Arms Survey 2006, 272 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.06.0.8.

From Research to Road Map: Learning from the Arms for Development Initiative in Sierra Leone, by Derek Miller, Daniel Ladouceur and Zoe Dugal, 2006, 112 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.06.0.7.

Safeguarding Space Security: Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space: Conference Report, 21–22 March 2005, in cooperation with The Simons Foundation, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, 2006, 144 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.06.0.6.

Comparative Analysis of Evaluation Methodologies in Weapon Collection Programmes, by Shukuko Koyama, 2006, 68 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.06.0.4.

Common Security in Outer Space and International Law, by Detlev Wolter, 2006, 316 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.06.0.3.

Regional Initiatives on Nuclear- and WMD-Free Zones: Cooperative Approaches to Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, by Michael Hamel-Green, 2005, 64 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.05.0.19.

Listening for Change: Participatory Evaluations of DDR and Arms Reduction in Mali, Cambodia and Albania, by Robert Muggah, 2005, 50 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.05.0.18.

Safeguarding Space for All: Security and Peaceful Uses, Conference Report, 25–26 March 2004, in cooperation with The Simons Foundation and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, 2005, 138 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.05.0.20.

From Exchanging Weapons for Development to Security Sector Reform in Albania: Gaps and Grey Areas in Weapon Collection Programmes Assessed by Local People, by Geoffrey Mugumya, 2004, 130 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.05.0.15.

Disarmament Forum:

No. 3 (2005) on "Investing in security"

No. 4 (2005) and No. 1 (2006) (double issue) on "Taking action on small arms"

No. 2 (2006) on "Passing the test: ten years of the CTBT"

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 2004 and 2005 and estimates for 2006 and 2007

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	2004	2005	2006 (Estimates)	2007 (Estimates)
A. Funds available at the beginning of the year	1 108.0	1 910.5[a]	1 499.4[b]	909.5
B. Income				
Voluntary contributions and public donations	2 073.4[c]	1 117.4[d]	2 034.0[e]	705.0[f]
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	274.2	201.4	223.5	244.6
Other inter-organization contributions	45.0[g]	155.3[h]	189.6[i]	0.0
Interest income	14.1	60.2	30.0	20.0
Miscellaneous income	39.9	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total income	**2 466.6**	**3 735.4**	**2 477.1**	**969.6**
C. Prior period adjustments	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
D. Prior period obligations	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
E. Total funds available	3 622.6	5 645.9	3 976.5	1 879.1
F. Expenditure	1 712.1	4 146.5	3 067.0	1 517.9
H. Fund balance at the end of the year	1 910.5[a]	1 499.4[b]	909.5	361.2[j]

[a] Including $214,900 required as operating cash reserve for 2004.
[b] Including $299,000 required as operating cash reserve for 2005.
[c] Including $356,600 required as operating cash reserve for 2006.
[d] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2004 income from voluntary sources.
[e] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2005 income from voluntary sources.
[f] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2006 estimated income from voluntary sources.
[g] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2007 estimated income from voluntary sources. The estimates for 2007 contributions are conservative. Experience shows that they will be much higher but this cannot, of course, be guaranteed at this stage.
[h] Including $175,700 required as operating cash reserve for 2007.

Annex II

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Resource requirements	2004	2005	2006 (Estimates)	2007 (Estimates)	Variance (Estimates)
A. Direct administrative costs					
Salaries and related staff costs	627.0	972.8	533.2	338.2	(4)
General temporary assistance	0.0	73.9	17.4	0.0	(17.4)
Consultants' fees and travel	18.4	102.8	147.1	30.0	(117.1)
Ad hoc expert groups	72.1	97.0	90.9	0.0	(90.9)
Personal services contract	780.1	2 956.0	2 027.4	853.7	(1 173.7)
Official travel of staff	75.5	108.9	80.2	20.0	(60.2)
Training	0.0	0.1	3.0	3.0	0.0
Contractual services	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.6	0.0
Hospitality	12.2	8.7	9.2	2.0	(7.2)
Premises: rental and maintenance	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rental of office equipment	5.1	6.6	5.6	5.6	(0.0)
Rental of conference service equipment	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maintenance costs	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.4)
Bank charges	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other miscellaneous services	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communications	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of office equipment	22.0	3.4	8.2	0.0	(8.2)
Acquisition: software packages	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	(0.2)
Replacement: EDP equipment	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition: printing and publishing equipment	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of fax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stationery and office supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electrical supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Data processing supplies	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper for internal reproduction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subscriptions and standing orders	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loss or gain on exchange	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total A	1 643.6	1 962.0	2 931.6	1 457.7	(1 474.0)
B. Programme support costs (7 per cent of total A less United Nations subventions)	68.5	184.7	135.4	60.2	(74.8)
Total expenditures (total A + B)	1 712.1	4 146.5	1 067.0	1 517.9	(1 549.1)

	2004	2005	2006[a] (Estimated)	2007[a] (Estimated)	Increase/ decrease
Income (continued)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4-3)
C. Operating cash reserve (15 per cent of expenditure on contributions other than from the European Union, less United Nations subvention and 5 per cent on contributions from the European Union)	214.9	299.0	156.6	175.7	(180.9)
Grand total A + B + C	**1 927.0**	**4 445.5**	**3 423.6**	**1 693.7**	**(1 730.0)**

[a] These figures may be increased upon the confirmation of current funding proposals.

V. Direct programme and administrative costs for 2007

The two major projects initiated in 2004, entitled (a) "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war", and (b) "Reinforcing EU cooperative threat reduction programmes: community action in support of the European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction" are ending in June 2006. Therefore, the estimated requirements for 2007 are largely lower than the ones for 2006.

However, upon approval of pending fund-raising applications, the provisions made for other research programmes and administrative costs are minimal and will be increased as funding comes forward.

Salaries and related staff costs: $538,200. These estimated requirements are needed to cover the salaries and related staff costs of UNIDIR regular staff. In 2007 the regular staff will consist of the Director (D-2), the Deputy Director (D-1) and two General Service staff. The total estimated requirements under this heading are based on the standard salary costs applicable to Geneva (version 7) and reflect an increase of $3,000 over the 2005 revised requirements.

General temporary assistance: no requirements for 2007. This represents a decrease of $17,400 over the 2006 requirements which represented temporary assistance for the project on European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war.

Consultants' fees and travel: $20,000. This provision will be needed to hire the services of a professional designer for the cover pages of the Institute's publications ($10,000), and to fund consultancies for the studies entitled "Including women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes through better research, training and education" and "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work". It reflects a decrease of $127,300 over the 2006 revised requirements, mainly because the project entitled "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war" will be terminated.

Ad hoc expert groups: no requirements. This provision, reflecting a decrease of $90,900 over the 2006 budget requirements, will be needed to cover the travel expenses of experts participating in the expert group meetings

for the project on "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war" and for the project entitled "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work".

Personal service contracts: $855,700. This provision will be needed to extend the contracts of the in-house staff working on recurrent projects. In 2000, those contracts were brought into line with regular United Nations contracts, and in 2001 the related posts were graded by the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva. In 2002, the salaries were increased to bring net salaries in line with the related gradings. The estimated requirements reflect a decrease of $1,171,700 over the 2006 revised requirements, as the projects "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war" and "Reinforcing EU cooperative threat reduction programmes: community action in support of the European Union Strategy Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction" will not be carried over to 2007.

Official travel of staff: $20,000. The estimated requirements for travel of staff in 2007 reflect a decrease of $60,200 over the 2006 revised estimates and will be mainly used for the projects entitled "Including women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes through better research, training and education" and "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work", as well as non-project-related travel of staff. Other project-related travel will be added if funds are received for this purpose. The Director and members of the staff receive invitations to conferences and seminars which have to be declined because of the limited travel budget of UNIDIR. However, they also receive a number of invitations where the costs are covered by the host institution; such travel will, at times, be combined with UNIDIR missions, thereby reducing costs to the Institute. Travel for fund-raising purposes will, as far as possible, be combined with travel for other purposes.

Other specialized training: $1,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the revised 2006 budget requirements, will be needed to train UNIDIR staff on new software.

Other contractual services: $3,800. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2006 budget requirements, will be needed to extend and expand the existing contractual services for the website and services related to the data-processing equipment.

Hospitality: $2,000. The estimated requirements for hospitality in 2007 reflect a decrease of $3,200 over the 2006 revised estimates and will be used mainly for the project "Disarmament as humanitarian action: making multilateral negotiations work".

Rental of office equipment: $5,600. These estimated requirements, reflecting no change over the 2006 revised estimates, will be needed to pay for the rental of a fax machine and printers.

Communication: $1,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2005 revised estimates, will be used to extend the current Nomadic facilities.

Paper for internal reproduction: $10,000. The estimated requirements under this heading will be used to purchase the paper for the production of *Disarmament Forum*. They reflect no change over the 2006 revised requirements.

Subscription and standing orders: $1,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2006 resource requirements, will be used to extend the current subscriptions.

Ad hoc expert groups — Rental of conference-servicing equipment — Acquisition of office equipment — Premises: rental and maintenance — Maintenance costs — Acquisition of software packages — Stationary and office supplies — Data-processing supplies: There are no estimated requirements under these headings for 2007, pending the approval of current funding proposals.

B. Programme support costs

A provision of $60,600, representing 5 per cent of the total estimated expenditure less the amount of the United Nations regular budget subvention of $244,600, will be needed for programme support costs in 2007.

C. Operating cash reserve

In compliance with administrative instruction ST/AI/284, an amount of $175,700 will be kept as operating cash reserve. It represents 15 per cent of the total 2007 estimated expenditure funded from extrabudgetary resources, except for the expenditure funded by the European Commission, for which it represents 5 per cent.

Annex III

UNIDIR voluntary contributions for 2004 and 2005 and current status for 2006 and 2007

(United States dollars)

Voluntary contribution	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
A. Governmental contributions				
Austria	0	10 954	56 173	
Canada	32 143	0	75 867	
China	0	30 000	0	
Egypt	0	5 176	5 000	5 000
Finland	0	23 529	23 669	
France	330 000	333 000	330 000	300 000
Greece	7 800	7 800	7 800	7 800
India	0	0	10 000	10 000
Israel	0	9 918	10 000	10 000
Luxembourg	3 158	3 049	5 974	5 000
Mexico	10 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Netherlands	6 798	53 760	32 220	0
New Zealand	0	17 750	12 769	0
Norway	265 137	585 801	507 695	90 000
Republic of Korea	0	10 000	20 000	20 000
Russian Federation	0	0	49 974	50 000
Sweden	0	25 571	226 000	0
Switzerland	54 687	60 000	73 077	73 400
Turkey	0	5 000	5 000	5 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	125 310	0	
Total governmental contributions	**709 723**	**1 326 618**	**1 471 213**	**596 200**
B. Public donations				
Bonn International Center for Conversion	2 500	0	0	0
Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence	5 000	0	0	0
European Commission (received)	1 326 260	1 777 525	0	0
European Commission (pledged)	0	0	382 653	0
European Science Foundation		932		0
Graduate Institute for International Studies	15 360	55 660	1 515	0
Marie Curie Foundation	0	129 671	113 100	61 600
SEESAC (UNDP-Belgrade)	0	34 260	0	0
Simons Foundation	14 514	27 000	26 154	0
United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs	45 000	10 000	105 000	0
United Nations Development Programme	0	73 152	77 080	0
UNDP Pyongyang	0	0	2 500	0

Total public donations	1 888 634	2 146 129	752 596	166 800
Total voluntary contributions	2 118 347	1 472 758	2 223 609	765 000

Annex IV

Current status of 2006 estimated income from voluntary sources

(United States dollars)

Donor	Total income to contributions	Income to projects	Other programme costs including administrative costs
A. Governmental contributions			
Austria[a]	56 173	36 734	19 439
Canada[a]	75 862	60 690	15 172
Egypt	5 000	4 000	1 000
Finland[a]	23 600	18 925	4 734
France[a]	330 000	50 000	280 000
Greece	7 800	0	7 800
India	10 000	0	10 000
Israel	10 000	0	10 000
Luxembourg	5 974	0	5 974
Mexico	20 000	0	20 000
Netherlands[a]	32 220	25 776	6 444
New Zealand[a]	12 768	10 214	2 554
Norway[a]	307 695	134 156	173 539
Republic of Korea	20 000	0	20 000
Russian Federation	49 974	39 979	9 995
Sweden[a]	226 000	180 800	45 200
Switzerland	73 077	0	73 077
Turkey	5 000	0	5 000
Total governmental contributions	**1 471 213**	**761 285**	**709 928**
B. Public donations			
European Commission (pledged)	182 653	155 867	26 786
Graduate Institute for International Studies	1 535	1 232	303
Marie Curie Foundation[a]	113 100	105 183	7 917
Simons Foundation[a]	26 154	20 923	5 231
United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs[a]	105 000	84 000	21 000
United Nations Development Programme[a]	77 080	61 664	15 416
UNDP Pyongyang	2 500	2 000	500
United Nations Children's Fund[a]	5 000	4 000	1 000
University of Geneva	39 394	31 515	7 879
Total public donations	**752 396**	**666 364**	**86 032**
Total voluntary contributions	**2 223 609**	**1 427 649**	**795 960**

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

[a] €16,200 earmarked for a research project entitled "International assistance for implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms".

[b] $25,862 earmarked for a conference on "Building the architecture for sustainable space security", Geneva, 30-31 March 2006 and $30,000 earmarked for a project on "The humanitarian impact of cluster munitions".

[c] Earmarked for a project on "The humanitarian impact of cluster munitions".

[d] The contribution from France covers the salary costs of the Deputy Director of UNIDIR and an amount of $50,000 earmarked to cover the cost of a research project on weapons of mass destruction.

[e] Earmarked for a research project entitled "Scope and implications of developing a mechanism to prevent the illicit brokering in small arms".

[f] Earmarked for a project entitled "The humanitarian impact of cluster munitions".

[g] $183,175 earmarked for the research projects entitled "Including women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes through better research, training and education", $154,800 earmarked for a project entitled "Strengthening the role of regional organizations in treaty implementation" and $79,721 for the project entitled "Scoping study for mine action and small arms development integration".

[h] Earmarked for a research project entitled "Security needs assessment protocol".

[i] Earmarked for a research project entitled "Creating a new dynamic for public-private partnerships for peaceful and sustainable development, human security and equitable access to resources".

[j] Contribution to (i) a research project entitled "Reinforcing EU cooperative threat reduction programme: community action in support of the European Union strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction" and (ii) a research project entitled "European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war".

[k] Earmarked for a project entitled "EU and UN planning for crisis management and peacebuilding: promoting best practice and inter-institutional learning".

[l] Earmarked for a conference on "Building the architecture for sustainable space security", Geneva, 30-31 March 2006.

[m] $61,000 earmarked for a report on missiles in all its aspects, $18,500 for the development of a database for the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, and $26,000 for a report of the Panel of Government Experts on Verification in All its Aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification.

[n] $14,980 earmarked for the project entitled "The humanitarian and development impact of cluster munitions: a case study", and $62,100 for the project entitled "Scoping study for mine action and small arms development integration".

[o] Earmarked for the project entitled "The humanitarian and development impact of cluster munitions: a case study".